

SOME NEW SPECIES OF SYRPHIDAE.

BY FRANK M. HULL, University of Mississippi.

In this paper I present the description of some new Syrphid flies from South America and the West Indies. Types are in the author's collection.

Meromacrus gloriosus n. sp.

Related to *flupei* Curran but the abdomen is chiefly light orange red, the face sides are golden pollinose and the third antennal segment is blackish above.

Male. Length 14 mm. *Head*: cheeks, the middle of front and a facial stripe and the antennae light orange brown, the third joint of the latter blackish on the dorsal third, the arista pale yellow; the pile of front white, of the face yellowish, of the vertex blackish intermixed with yellow and the tomentum of the occiput sulphur yellow. The sides of the face are densely pale yellow pubescent. The third antennal joint is longer than wide. *Thorax*: mesonotum dully shining blackish, the humeri light and the scutellum light reddish-brown, the latter subtranslucent and densely short, setaceous black pilose with sparse, pale, ventral fringe. The mesonotum is marked with sulphur-yellow tomentum as follows: a large, yellow, posterior spot inside the humerus, a prominent fascia margining the transverse suture, scarcely narrowed anywhere and continued broadly over the posterior margin of the mesopleura to join a large spot of such tomentum on the upper part of the sternopleura. There is a similar fascia just before the scutellum, rather conspicuous, narrowed near the basal corners of the scutellum and continuous with similar pile on the posterior part of the post calli. The lateral margin of the mesonotum is dark brown. The pile of the disc is dense, short, stubby, black. *Abdomen*: light brownish-red, the first segment dark brown in the middle with prominent, somewhat diagonal patches of sulphur-yellow tomentum occupying most of this segment, especially its posterior borders, narrowly separated in the middle but not extending on to the lateral margins. The basal and posterior margins of the second segment are narrowly and diffusely brownish. The third segment is brownish-black in the middle, reddish on the sides with a prominent basal, marginal fascia of yellow tomentum separated in the middle, their posterior margins curved.

Fourth segment with similar, less wide, much more widely separated but conspicuous semicircular patches of yellow tomentum. The fourth segment is reddish-brown in color as is also the very elongated, rounded, lobate hypopygium. Pile of the abdomen broadly black in the middle and on the posterior margin of third and fourth segment and much less extensively on the second segment; elsewhere on those areas not covered by tomentum the pile is short and reddish-golden, becoming shining yellow on the lateral margin of all of the segments and the basal corners of the second. *Legs*: wholly pale orange with yellow pile, the ventral surface of the middle femora distally with black setae, the hind femora with black setae on the ventral distal half that becomes long and stouter near the apex. *Wings*: basal half of the wings strongly tinged with yellow on the costal, subcostal and basal cell, the distal half of the anterior margin brownish. The sinus above the loop of the third vein is clear.

Holotype: one male, Las Cruces, New Mexico, on pear blossoms; April, F. M. Hull, collector. One paratype male, same data.

Baccha currani n. sp.

Related to *cultrata* Austin, but with the fascia of third segment interrupted, the fourth segments with an additional sublateral vitta; moreover the frontal vitta in the female is much wider than in *cultrata*.

Male. Length 10.5 mm. *Head*: vertex blackish with golden pollen and black pile. The face, cheeks and the broad sides of the front yellow; the front slightly darker and with a narrow, diffuse, linear, blackish stripe down the middle expanding into a shining, bare spot above the antennae. The facial pile is white, the frontal pile black. Antennae light orange, the third joint narrowly blackish above, the pile of first and second segment long, black and copious. Occipital pile all golden except immediately behind the ocelli. *Thorax*: mesonotum dark brown with brassy reflections with three prominent, golden pollinose vittae of which the middle one is narrow anteriorly; the sides of the mesonotum except just in front of the post calli, the humeri, the meso-, pro-, ptero- and upper part of sternopleura and all the scutellum are light yellow. The scutellum is faintly brownish in the middle owing apparently to pollen and is long black pilose with black ventral fringe. *Abdomen*: flattened, the first segment yellow, except

narrowly along the middle part of the posterior margin, which is blackish. The abdomen is black marked with orange brown as follows: the narrow base of the second segment, a broad continuous fascia across the middle of the second segment not quite reaching the margin, the narrow base of the third segment, a still wider middle fascia across the third segment, narrowly separated in the middle and from the sides, a widely separated, prominent, longitudinal stripe down the fourth segment, the immediate base of which is linearly produced or expanded to reach the side margin and the anterior, lateral corner of section of the vittae is obliquely produced outward to end near the lateral margin in the middle of the segment; fifth segment with a pair of prominent moderately separated vittae which are narrowly connected basally with a pair of shorter, sublateral vittae. The pile of the abdomen is abundant and black except in the extreme corners of the third segment. *Legs*: first and second pairs of legs wholly light yellow, light pilose except for a few dark hairs near the apex of the middle femora. Hind femora light yellow, brownish just before the base, again near the apex. Hind tarsi, and the tibiae light yellow except for a wide, dark brown, sub-basal annulus which is blackish pilose. *Wings*: uniformly tinged with brown, the stigmal and costal cells somewhat darker.

Female: similar to the male, the front with a continuous black stripe from ocelli to just above the antennae, the pattern of the abdomen similar but the middle pair of vittae of the fourth segment are shorter and thicker and the outer pair relatively longer.

Holotype: male, Barro Colorado, August 1938, F. M. Hull, collector: allotype: one female, same data.

NEW DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS OF *PARATYNDARIS* (COLEOPTERA, BUPRESTIDAE).

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A number of expeditions into the desert regions of Southern California brought back specimens of four species of *Paratyndaris*, and as this genus has never been recorded from California, it seems worth while to record the places of capture along with the collectors and available host data. I wish to thank Mr. J. N. Knull,